(b) what are the rates as at present feeing charged by DESU and NTPC State-wise/Union Territory-wise indicating the names of such industries; and

(c) whether *Government is* contemplating to increase the power tariff of NTPC, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE: MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No norms have been fixed by the Ministry of Power to supply electricity at concessional rates to industries, since the SEBs are responsible for supply of power to the ultimate consumers, at appropriate rates, under the overall control of the respective State Governments.

(b) The rates being charged by DESH for supply of electricity to industrial consumers are as under: —

	(paise per unit)
i) Small Industrial Power	125
ii) Large Industrial Power	200 plus Rs. 60/- per KVA

NTPC, however, supplies power to SEBs in bulk and does not sell power to industrial consumers directly.

(c) The tariffs for supply of power from NTPC stations are fixed on the basis of two-part formula recommended by K.P. Rao Committee and are revised every five years.

Panki Thermal Power Station of UPSEB

2694. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Panki Thermal Power Station of the UPSEB has been failing to keep going its plants with maximum PLF during the current year due to faulty management, shortage of material? and inputs, wastage and thefts, siphoning out of funds of the plants[1];

(b) whether Central Goverment have feeen providing funds without any nositive planning and generation of electricity by the plant management;

(c) whether corrupt practices have been on the increase in the Panki Thermal Power Station with colossal wastage of Government Funds;

(d) whether investigation has been ordered *to* identify the *rate* of corruption in higher managements; and

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE[1] IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a)' to (e) During the period April, 1993--July, 1993, the Plant Load Factor of Panki Thermal Power Station of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board was 36.3 per cent as against the target of 33.7 per cent. Managing affairs of the Panki Thermal Power Station is the prerogative of the concerned State Government who may conduct any inquiry into financial or nther irregularities. No funds are provided by Central Government for operation and maintenance of the station. The station is, however, covered by Renovation and Modernisation Scheme under which funds for the specific purpose of Renovation and Modernisation are made available by Power Finance Corporation to the State Electricity Boards on loan basis.

Steps to offset T and 1> losses

2695. SHRI RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government appointed an expert committee on power in 1980 to look into the transmission and distribution aspects of total power generation;

(b) if so, what follow-up action, if any. has been taken by Government;

(c) if so, has there been any im-rH-cvrment in transmission and distribution and losses in these have been reduced; and

(d) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P, V. PIANOAYYA NAIDU); (a)

and (b) The "Committee on Power" constituted by the Govt., in its report submitted in September, 1980, inter, alia made recommendations about; the measures to be taken for reduction in Transmission & Distribution losses. The power utilities in the country were advised to improve their transmission and distribution system by taking appropriate short-term and long--term measures for reduction of T & D losses. They were also advised to formulate suitable schemes for carrying[1] out system improvement. The Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power are constantly reviewing the position in this regard.

(c) and (d) It has not been possible to achieve significant reduction in the transmission & distribution losses in view of the constraint ofj resources with the power utilities to mlake requisite investment for augmentation/improvement of the transmission & distribution system. The position regarding T&D losses (All India Average) from 1980-81 to 1991-92 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Percentage T&D Losses in India

Year	All-India Percentage T&D Losses
1980-81	20.56
1981-82	20.71
1982-83	21.14
1983-84	21.28
1984-85	21.47
1985-86	21.71
1986-87	21.74
1987-88	22.48
1988-89	22.31
1989-90	23.28
1990-91	22.89
1991-92	22.83

Cost of, Power Stations at Bakrjshwai*

2696. SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the agreement signed between India and Japan in April, 1993, the project cost of the Two 210 MW power stations at Bakreshwar has been placed at 106 billion yen (Rs. 2684 crores) and the cost has been worked out to Rs. 6.8 crores per M.W.-

(b) whether it is a fact that the average cost per MW of the two Japanese aided projects will be as high as Rs. 5.50 crores whereas the cost of Thermal Power Projects by current estimates should not be mora than Rs. 3.5 crores per MW;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of the 400 MW station at Fa-ridabad is also on the higher side at 61 billion yen (Rs. 1648 crores) though not as high as the cost of the Bakreshwar Project; and

(d) will the Minister kindly state why such an agreement has been entered into with Japan, whereby the country, will have to pay almost double the cost for the Japanese aided power projects?

THE MINISTER. OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d) The Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project would ultimately have 5 Units of 210 MW each. The estimated projects cost of 160 billion yen for the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2X210 MW) appraised by the OE'CF Appraisal, Mission during their visit to India in April, 1993 include in its scope of work the installation of 2X210 MW turbo generator sets together with two boilers matching capacity and associated auxiliaries, common facilities and civil work; associated transmission system; and fly ash utilisation plant. Further, the cost estimates envisage additional provision for plant water system for three units ash